

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 948.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1804.

### TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

### THE MILLINERY STORE.

**Mrs. White,**

(From London)

BEGS leave to return her sincere thanks to a generous public, for the encouragement she has experienced since her commencement, and informs them, she has removed from Mr. Bogg's, to the house opposite to Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where the continues to have an extensive and elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery Goods, viz:

Silk and Straw Scops, Old Ladies' Bonnets, Feathered Velvet Hats, Velvet Spencers, Satin and Mude Cloaks, Lace and Gauze Veils, Turbans, Crepe and Muslin Caps, Ostrich Feathers, & Artificial Flowers, Stuffing for Cravats, Suspenders, Black and Red Morocco Leather Bonnets for Children.

N. B.—Scops and Bonnets made, and Umbrellas covered at the shortest notice.

John Rogers.

300 county, Davy's Fork of Elkhorn, April 16th, 1804.

### TWO STILLS FOR SALE.

ONE holds 127 gallons, the other 60 gallons. I will sell them low for all Cash. For sale, also,

The Noted Thoroughbred Horse, LAMPLIGHTER, which is equal in blood and beauty to any horse in the state, and his colts the same if not superior. I will take one thousand dollars for him—he is eight years old. J. R.



700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from LimeStone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnevor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn about six miles from Frankfort; on this tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1804.

**Wyatt & Redd,**

COACH-MAKERS, LEXINGTON, &  
TAKE this method of informing the publick that they have lately procured a SMITH, who is thoroughly acquainted with making steel springs of the best quality; also, folding steps, joints for phæton tops, &c. together with every branch of iron work belonging to the coach-making business, having served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia, and afterwards worked for the best coachmakers of that place and New-York. This will enable us to assure those who may favor us with their custom, that their work in all its various branches, shall be executed with neatness and the strictest fidelity, at a short notice, on reasonable terms.

CHARLES SCOTT.

October 15, 1804.

Private Entertainment.

The subscriber informs his friends & the publick, that he has opened a house of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT, in that large two story brick house, just above the new building intended for the Kentucky Insurance Company, on Main street.

JNO. P. WAGGON.

Nov. 6, 1804.

ALEX. PARKER & Co.  
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in addition to their former assortment,

Book lin, plain and figured cam-

brick do.

Chintzes and calicoes, assorted,  
Blue hair plush, & brown Hollands  
Constitution and fancy cords,

Extra long silk gloves, assorted,  
Morocco slippers, assorted.

Loaf sugar, coffee and fresh teas,  
Copper in sheets & still patterns.

Which they will sell on the most moderate terms, for Cash.

Lexington, July 14, 1804.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, and on as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

At the sign of the Golden Boot & Shoe, in the old court-house, corner of Main & Cross-streets, Lexington.

September 13th, 1804.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose. H. C.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnston, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan Jun. John Jordan Jun. & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately, and pay off their respective accounts to ANDREW F. PRICE, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that suits will be instituted against them without discrimination.

John Jordan Jun.

Lexington, Sept. 4. 1804.

I WISH TO SELL MY

22 Tanyard  
N place—the price will be moderate, and the payments made easy to the purchaser, on being satisfactorily secured, and the interest punctually paid.

WILL. MORTON.

Lexington, 4th June, 1804.

MADISON CIRCUIT SA.

September Court, 1804.

Green Clay Complainant,

Against

Jonathan Patterson and Als. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his Counsel and on his motion it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Francis Wm. Techane, Allen & Christo. Degraffinreid, Miller Woodson & Mary his wife, Samuel Strong & Patsy his wife, Nicholas Hobson & Sarah his wife, Benjamin Finney & Lucretia Jones his wife Catharine Jenne Degraffinreid & Nancy Needham Degraffinreid heirs of Ischana Degraffinreid dec. are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of their next March term of this Court to shew cause if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A Copy. Teste

William Irone. C. M. C.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit

Court

September term, 1804.

John Fowler Complainant,

Against

John Watson, Mathew Watson, and William Watson, heirs of William Watson dec. & William Hopkins, & Thos. Gouch, def'st's.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants John, Math w. & William Watson having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the Complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette according to law.

A Copy. Teste

THOS. BODLEY. C. F. C. C.

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

October 28th, 1804.

John P. Waggon.

Nov. 6, 1804.

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October 28th, 1804.

ADDRESS,  
Delivered to the G and J. of Mason Circuit  
Court, at the September term.

Concluded.

The administration of justice is rendered highly impure when those who fill the judgment seat, are under the influence either of popular clamor or of a prevailing power in government. It is extremely important that we should possess correct ideas on this subject. When the judge shall be induced to deliver with trembling accents, the result of his own judgement, lest the popular voice shall denounce him, we have reason to fear his mind will receive its bias. The fear of popular clamor may silence the voice of justice and convert the judge into the lycophant, but never can perform an act of sovereign justice.—In our form of government every public agent is so amenable to justice, that disgrace must await the man, who wilfully perverts the duties of his office to improper purposes.—It must therefore be unnecessary and improper to subject judicial officers, to the indecorous censure of a tribunal, utterly incapable to form a correct and impartial judgment of their conduct. No situation can exempt a delicate mind from the fear of doing wrong, those who feel the most incorrigible are convinced of their own incapacity always do right—this corrective is sufficient to restrain a virtuous mind, and none ought to fill the sacred tribunals of justice, but those who are virtuous.

To preserve the purity of the administration of justice it is equally important that our courts of justice should be exempt from the imposing shackles of prevailing power. When the Judges of courts, become the panderers of authority and descend to echo the opinions of others; we may pronounce a melancholy farewell to the equal distribution of justice. If the tribunals of justice ought to be impregnable to popular clamor; it is equally necessary to shield them from the more powerful but irregular influences of resentment of the higher departments of Government. If every departure from the prevailing political creed is to be esteemed a sin unpardonable, and if inflexible justice must yield to the current of power; vain and illusory are the ramparts which we have erected around the independence of our Judiciary. He who is capable of prostituting his judgment to serve the purpose of a party, or who can yield to the popular current, least the tenure of his office may be endangered is a character unfit to fill the judgment seat. If appointments to office were to depend on a perfect conformity to political creeds, we have reason to apprehend that time serving men, will be the successful candidates. It is certainly extremely desirable, that every public agent should, to fulfil integrity add correct principles on the great and leading political subjects. This being ascertained it is unimportant whether in all the shades of political dissension, a perfect conformity to any established creed should exist in the mind of the public agent. In fact there is a degree of certainty that he who can yield an indiscriminate assent to the various sentiments of any administration, must be an improper character to fill the judgment seat. The independence of the Judiciary is of too much magnitude to be placed at the mercy of every popular current; it ought to be held sacred as the grand bulwark of our dearest rights, and altho some of those who are called to discharge its important offices, may prove unworthy and be confined to merited contempt; yet to preserve the administration of justice pure and unspotted, the utmost delicacy ought to be observed towards those who are placed in its tribunals. With us no man can claim any pre-eminence, but he who has rendered important services, none are exempt from scrutiny, but all ought to receive dispassionate trial and impartial judgment.

On this occasion Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you are called to discharge an important duty in the administration of justice. It rests with you to give efficacy to many of our best laws; you may justly be considered as the Guardians of the peace, harmony and good order of society. Impressed with this sentiment, you will no doubt enter on the performance of your duty with a determination to discharge it with a watchful and rigid impartiality.

Your attention will first be drawn to the more aggravated violations of the peace of society, these are in general accompanied with circumstances sufficient to excite indignation and there is but little danger of their passing unnoticed. But the regulations respecting the lesser concerns of society, altho extremely important to its happiness, are too frequently neglected. The law has made it your duty to present all treasons, murders, felonies and other crimes and misdemeanors committed within this Circuit--you are to receive in express charge—"An act to regulate and restrain taverns and tippling houses." Also—"An act more effectually to suppress the practice of gambling and duelling." It cannot be necessary to excite in your minds, any additional disgust against the vices intended to be abolished by those laws.

Gaming, drunkenness & duelling are fatal to the peace, harmony & welfare of society, that they would appear to be correctives, but the detestation

of good men. But unhappily we find it necessary to resort to the arm of Government to restrain by punishment, offenders of this detested nature. The convenience of your fellow citizens requires your attention to the law respecting public roads; and the interest and reputation of the state demands the most rigid regard to the inspection laws.

From the Political and Commercial Register

To THE MARQUIS DE CASA YRUJO. SIR,

To your acknowledged attempt to corrupt my fidelity as a citizen, by engaging my services to support the reasoning of a foreign minister, you have dared to add the atrocity of impeaching the truth of my declaration, which had been made under the sacred obligations of an oath.

In the nature of your employment, & the paucity of your means, you might have found an excuse, as well as a motive, for the former part of your conduct; in the mortification of your failure only, can even the shadow of a cause be traced for this last departure from all that is honorable, just and true.

The guarantee of the nation will protect your person; but, as the guarantee cannot, in this country, be extended, by any construction, to invest a foreign minister with the privilege of falsely charging a citizen of the United States with perjury, and of promulgating that charge through the medium of a newspaper, neither your office, nor all the sanctions of diplomacy shall restrain my refutation of the deliberate falsehood, nor prevent the refutation being made through the same channel.

In your belief that "political intolerance" had prepared me to receive with less reluctance" the communication of our proposals, you may have exhibited a correct view of your own mind, however grossly you were deceived in the analogy which it suggested.

The circumstances of that communication were faithfully and correctly detailed in my deposition, and on a careful review of that statement, I solemnly assert that every part of the deposition is true. I shall therefore leave you to enjoy the honor and the benefit of the evasions & contradictions which you have attempted. By those contradictions you have endeavoured to invalidate the disinterested oath of a man, who in the relations of private character, would deem himself disgraced by a comparison with the Marquis de Casa Yrujo. A man, sir, who holds fast manials of personal worth and public service, from different chieftainships of his nation, which will obtain equal consideration with your boasted nobility, for they are certainly quite as honorable, and even of more ancient date than the title you bear.

You doubtless presumed that you had only to contradict "the editor of a newspaper, whose sheets" (notwithstanding you selected them to diffuse your elucidations!) "are scarcely to be seen across the waters of the Schuykill and the Delaware, who is without a place in the government, and without personal influence," actually to dispute all that had been said and stated under the obligations of his oath. In this presumption, however, you have only betrayed "a wicked heart and a miserable head." Where we are both known, it is not, I hope, an undue assumption to suppose that I should obtain equal credence with Mr. Yrujo, abridged from the sanctions of my oath. On the present occasion your malignity has forced me to a course of proceeding, in the vindication of my truth, of which, under all the "political intolerance" you have mentioned, I had hitherto scorned to avail myself. By the nature of your infamous imputation, I am compelled, for the information of those to whom I may be unknown, to exhibit such documents as, in connexion with the facts I have stated, may establish my claims to belief against the contradictions with which you have unblushingly dared to attack me.

When my fellow citizens of the United States, and the people of the other countries, shall have examined these vouchers of character, the publication of which has been thus extorted from me; when they have reflected that on the part of my Jackson there could not have existed a single motive for misstatement or departure from truth in framing his deposition; when they shall have reflected that on the part of the

Marquis de Casa Yrujo, every motive arising out of mortification, every wish to avert the consequences of his unsuccessful attempt, were combined in the most forcible degree, to prompt his perversion of truth; when these results are dispassionately considered, there will remain but one opinion on the subject.

Yes sir, I even persuade myself that

your own nation, thus informed, will pronounce that you have profaned the dignity of your office, and violated moral obligation.

Your idle threat of "demanding the punishment of said Jackson from the Government" I laugh to scorn, and confine to its merited contempt.

It is not in this country that a citizen

can be punished for obeying the laws

by disclosing the designs of a foreign minister.

Nor is it within the control of any Government to prevent a citizen

of the United States from repelling such a charge as you have brought against me; nor of giving his refutation of the

charge without any objection on the part of the prisoner. If the plea of the prisoner be a good one, D who stands on the Indian land is guilty of no offence any other doctrine prevails, one citizen would indeed become the miserable victim of those distinguished flyers, about whom you have prated.

W. JACKSON.  
Philadelphia, October 9, 1804.

[Here follow two friendly letters from General Washington, one from B. Lincoln, and a letter of recommendation from Mr. Jefferson, which being entirely personal we have omitted.]

BY REQUEST.  
INDIANA TERRITORY.  
St. Vincennes.

Sept. 15, 1804.

THIS day Robert Slaughter, [who had been demanded by the Governor of this territory from the Governor of Tennessee, under the law of congress] was brought to trial before Judges Griffin & Davis. Judge Vander Burg withdrew on account of the prisoner's having objected to him before the trial.] The indictment stated that the prisoner Robert Slaughter, was guilty of the murder of Joshua Harbin.

John Johnson Esq. one of the counsel for the prisoner, filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, stating that the offence was committed on Indian lands, and that the court had no jurisdiction of the offence, and that the offence was committed at the Grose Point a place not within the county of Knox, but in the county of Randolph. Mr. Clarke attorney for the United States joined issue on the plea aforesaid, and after debate the court took time to consider of the case until next day.

Judge Griffin gave an opinion in writing against the jurisdiction of the court, as the offence was committed on Indian lands, and that the court had no jurisdiction of the offence, and that the offence was committed across Indian land, and in vain

have the several Indian treaties secured to us the right of a road over Indian lands if our citizens can kill with impunity all they find travelling on Indian lands.

I will only add one remark further, many of our citizens own large tracts of land in fee simple, the U. S. have no claim to their land but still the jurisdiction of the U. S. extends over this land. I think the court has jurisdiction of the offence.

The next morning the council for the prisoner, withdrew the plea & plead 'not guilty' and suggested to

the court that the friends and relations of Harbin the person killed were influential and that the people of the county of Knox was prejudiced against the prisoner, and that an impartial jury could not be obtained.

and requested that a jury might come from the county of Randolph, the settled part of which is 160 miles from this place.—To this request the court consented and ordered fifteen jurors to attend on the third day of October. Before that day Mr. Hampstead one of the council for the prisoner moved the court to bring the prisoner to trial, and that a jury for his trial might be taken from the county of Knox.

The court rejected the motion.

On the 3d day of October thirteen jurors from the county of Randolph appeared in court, and the prisoner was brought to trial before Judge Davis, four of those jurors the prisoner objected to, and their places were supplied from the bystanders.

The jury was composed of seven Frenchmen and five Americans.

Mr. Hampstead addressed the jury in favor of the prisoner by Mr. Badollet, who was sworn to interpret faithfully.

Gen. W. Johnson, was permitted to address the jury in French. Mr. Clarke attorney for the U. S. addressed the jury in opening the case by Mr. Badollet the interpreter.

John Johnson counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury in English, and defended with great ability.

The jury withdrew, and in a short time brought in their verdict—

GUILTY.

The next morning the counsel for the prisoner moved for a new trial on the following grounds, to wit:

"That one of the jury before he was sworn gave his opinion. 2dly. That the verdict was contrary to law inasmuch as the jury ought to have found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter only, and not murder, because the arrest of the prisoner was illegal.

To establish the first point, Thomas Coulter swore that George Ferguson, one of the jury, had said in his presence, that the prisoner deserved the rope as well as ever a thief did. On being cross examined, he said his wife and her sister was present and heard the same observations from the jury, but said also, that he had the morning of the trial before he was sworn, told John Johnson, one of the counsel for the prisoner, what the juror had said, that the counsel replied, that he thought Ferguson was in

A Copy. Attest  
Thomas Mortzomery, C. L. C. C.

MADISON CIRCUIT COURT

September Court, 1804.

Green Clay Complainant.

Against

Ralph Morgan & Al., Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his Counsel, and on his motion, it appearing to the Court that the defendants Peter Banta, Lear Banta, Abraham Demot & Hannah his wife, Abraham Tiffor & Peggy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered that the said absent defendants do appear here on the first day of their next March term of this Court, to shew cause if any they can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively.

A Copy. Teste

William Irvin, C. M. G.

of the prisoner. From the time the Indian land is guilty of no offence any other doctrine prevails, that he never made use of such expressions, and now he had never given an opinion until he consented to the verdict.

Mrs. Coulter and her sister gave evidence in some degree similar to Thos. Coulter, but denied that Thos. Coulter was present. The sister of Mrs. Coulter being sick her affidavit was taken and is hereto subjoined.

The case reported by Dallas—the case of Fries, was read and relied on by the prisoner's counsel. After arguments, judge Davis gave his opinion on the first point as follows:

"This case differs from the case as reported by Dallas, there the juror had declared at several times, and to several persons, that the prisoner ought to be hanged for the offence for which he was then indicted. Admit Coulter and wife to have sworn the truth, Ferguson swears his opinion to allude to the prisoner's character as a thief (which is of great notoriety) and not to his present offence. The counsel for the prisoner was apprised of this before Ferguson was sworn. The evidence of Coulter and wife is very questionable, being contradicted by the juror himself positively, and negatively by two respectable men. On this point I cannot order a new trial.

"As to the second point, the jury were the proper judges of the weight and credibility of the evidence given by Baird, the only witness; they have found him guilty and I will not set aside their verdict.

"As to the third point, that the arrest was unlawful, and therefore only manslaughter in the prisoner. We must have recourse to what was proven. Information arrives here that three horses were stolen from Kentucky, and a large reward offered; the witness Baird, and Harbin pursued the supposed thieves. Harbin is found in this territory, Slaugher, the prisoner, in the Spanish dominions, the Spanish commandant delivers him up on application. I think he had a right to do so, and that the arrest of the prisoner was lawful. But the counsel contends, that when the prisoner was brought on this side of the Mississippi, he ought to have been taken before some justice of the peace. This was needless, because a justice of peace of this territory, had no power to enquire into a felony committed in the state of Kentucky. 'Tis true that the stolen horses were not found in the possession of the prisoner, but they were found in the hands of the persons to whom he had sold them, and he was made to return the property he got for them.

"A felony being committed private persons without a warrant had a right to arrest the offender and bring him to justice. In bringing the prisoner to Kentucky to be tried for this felony he killed Harbin. I think with the jury that it is murder."

The counsel for the prisoner then moved an arrest of judgment on two points, to wit: 1st. That the indictment was not found by a grand jury of Randolph county. 2ndly. That the court had no jurisdiction of the offence.

To the first point Judge Davis said, If the offence had been committed in the county of Randolph he knew of no law that made it necessary to have a grand jury from that county, the venire coming from Randolph was indulgence given the prisoner, not that he had a right to it.

I see no irregularity in the proceeding, as to the second point, I have no doubt but this court has competent jurisdiction of the offence.

The Judge then proceeded to pass sentence of DEATH upon the prisoner.

State of Kentucky—Madison Circuit Court  
At the September term of the Circuit Court aforesaid, in 1804.

William Worley Complainant,  
Against  
Joseph Ballinger, & Others, Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Alexander S. Orlaw, not having entered his appearance herein according to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is an inhabitant of the State of Tennessee, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said Alex. inter do appear here on the 3d day of the next term of this Court, and after the complaint is filed; and it is ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, according to the 3d of the General Assembly in such cases, made and provided.

A Copy. Attest

Thomas Mortzomery, C. L. C. C.

MADISON CIRCUIT COURT

September Court, 1804.

Green Clay Complainant.

Against

Ralph Morgan & Al., Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

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A Copy. Teste

William Irvin, C. M. G.



"True to his charge—

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nationsumb'ring at his back.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 13.

MARRIED—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Andrew Price, of this place, to the amiable Miss Polly Lee, of Woodford county.

DIED—On Friday evening last, in the town of Frankfort, of an inflammation of the brain, Gen. JOHN CALDWELL, Lieutenant Governor of this commonwealth. We mourn in silence the loss of this respectable citizen.

General THOMAS POSEY, of Henderson county, is appointed by the Senate, to fill the office of Lieutenant Governor, vice Gen. Caldwell, deceased.

A motion was made by Mr. Flournoy, in the House of Representatives, for leave to bring in a Bill, to take the sense of the people of this state, on the propriety of calling a convention—which was rejected by a large majority.

A Bill is before the Legislature, for changing the mode of impanelling Juries.

IRVINE, (who forfeited his recognition at the last Federal court charged with passing counterfeit bank notes, was delivered up by his bail, on Monday last; having been brought by them from Georgia. His trial is postponed until the March term.—Palladium.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Mississippi, to his friend in Lexington, dated 20th Oct. 1804.

The ravages of the yellow-fever in New Orleans, during the last summer, may, in a great measure, be attributed to the great concourse of strangers and adventurers, who, attracted by the hope of rapidly accumulating fortunes, had crowded into the city. The want of airy and wholesome lodgings, the mental anxiety produced by the fear of disease, the want of funds, and the failure of realising their golden dreams, in some instances generated fever, and in many produced a fatal termination of it. The number of professional men who have indiscriminately crowded into that city, is astonishing—it is asserted, that not less than one hundred Lawyers and Physicians already reside in that place, where the population does not exceed 10,000 inhabitants—and what is more astonishing, few of these have acquired the languages, without a correct knowledge of which, neither profession can be successfully pursued. Incapable of meeting the daily accruing expences of an expensive place, many must necessarily undergo the most painful reflections, and fall victims to the first attack of disease."

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.

Yesterday a quorum of both houses of the General Assembly, met in the Capitol. In the Senate, Willis A. Lee, was unanimously re-elected Clerk—Anthony Crockett, Sergeant at Arms—David Johnston, Door Keeper. The House of representatives also re-elected their old Officers, &c.

A resolution for suspending the sales of Non-residents' Lands (which commenced yesterday) was agreed to by the House of Representatives; but was negatived in the Senate.

The election of a Senator to Congress is fixed for Thursday week.

This day, his Excellency, the Governor, addressed both Houses in the Representatives Chamber, as follows, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

PERMIT me to avail myself of this, as the earliest and most fit opportunity of expressing to you, and through you, to your and my constituents, the freemen of this state; the grateful sense in which I hold their late and very general expression of confidence, in my election to the chief magistracy; and of assuring you and them, that to deserve their confidence, and to discharge with fidelity the high trust reposed; as it is the object of my first wish, so it shall be the subject of my best and most devoted energies. The functions of the executive, however arduous, cannot be deemed unpleasant, when he reflects, that the government he administers, originates with the people, flows from their will, is structured by their reason, and cherished by their affections. Such, gentlemen, is the government, with the administration of which, I have been lately honored. A government, which, while it instills the impulses of enlightened reason in the cause of human happiness, excludes the fancies of passion, and the ardors of enthusiasm, as unfriendly to, and growing disposition to support and

subversive of the order and harmony inseparable from human weal. How essentially variant from the boasted republics of antiquity—Those of Greece were mere attitudes of social order, of a temporary and accidental kind.

That of Rome, was, it is admitted, of considerable duration, and served to maintain tranquility at home, while her citizens were engaged in war with surrounding nations: her ambition was to be empress of the world, the current of her efforts was military, not civic; nor did she know the incompetency of her government, until achievement in the field had given influence in the cabinet, and the republic yielded to the aspirations of ambition. For America was referred, the birth of freedom—For her it was referred to exhibit to the world, a spectacle as astonishing to nations, as fascinating to herself; people governing themselves. Of this distinguished, this happy people, gentlemen, the citizens of Kentucky are no obscure, no inconsiderable proportion; and we, the functionaries of her government, feel it (no doubt) not less our duty than our inclination to exercise our respective delegations of power, with a proper eye to their source, remembering that we have to answer to the people how we have disposed of the talent committed to our charge; and that to deserve the exclamation of "Well done thou good and faithful servant!" while it is the highest and most rational incentive to duty, is the principal reward conferred by republics.

That information, gentlemen, which it is my duty to communicate, concerning the state of the commonwealth, must necessarily be circumscribed from the short time in which it has been my privilege to make the appropriate enquiries. I am happy, however, to be able to say, that the commonwealth is in a prosperous and flourishing state—progressing in agriculture, manufactures and commerce—in harmony with her sister states—pursuing like them, those principles of genuine republicanism, which, as they minister to good order and social happiness in each state, strengthen the cords of our confederacy, and promote the prosperity and grandeur of the American nation; like them is she emulous of becoming prominent and weighty link in the Federative chain; nor can her pretensions to conspicuity in the union, be thought visionary, by those who consider her present attainments, and judge of the future, from the past: But a few years ago, within the recollection, doubtless, of many of you, was this country a wilderness, unvisited by civilization or science—Now science, civilization, commerce, and all the arts which facilitate & sweeten human intercourse, not only exist in an advanced state, but are cherished and promoted by our government. Commerce, without which, a pacific nation may be wise, virtuous & happy, but never splendid; has already, notwithstanding the late occlusion of the port of Orleans, and our tenure by courtesy of the Mississippi, unfurled her sails on our rivers, and rode in our harbours—a pleasing preface! Now that those obstacles are removed by the late acquisition of Louisiana, may we not expect her ample influence.

That acquisition, while it is important to America, seems to be peculiarly auspicious to the commercial prospects of this country; it gives us, for every commercial purpose, a title in fee to the channel of the Mississippi and its banks, from its source to the ocean, including the island of New-Orleans; it annexes to the nation a prodigious extent of territory, and opens to the eye of enterprise, regions yet unexplored—it expands the arms of freedom, and invites to her embrace as many of the human family, from whatever clime or country, as relish her charms, and are willing to exchange oppression and consequent abjection, for that dignified equality which is the genius of the American government to cherish and maintain—who prefer order to anarchy—a government of laws to the tyranny of man—and what is peculiarly grateful to humanity and honorale to the government, this attainment is consummated without shedding the blood; or exhausting the treasury of the nation—it is the result of negotiation, not of war; and altho' we are constrained from history and observation, to acknowledge, that in so vast a transaction as the extension of empires, the destinies take a share, and reserve to be unfolded by their own workings, (perhaps in proportion to the share taken) the future bearings of such extension upon the prosperity of the nation; yet, gentlemen, with me I have no doubt, you will acknowledge, that so far as human conception was interposed in that acquisition, it was wise & virtuous, strongly & evincing that our confidence has not been misplaced—that our government is not only good, but well administered—it remains for us to lift a grateful eye, and hope, that as the eagle in fable, was the bird of Jove, so our eagle, ensign of American freedom, is the bird of the living God, and to implore that its newly extended flight may be the subject of his guardian care.

We are not less happy, gentlemen, in our civil than in our commercial & other relations, there seems to exist a love of order, a prevailing respect for the constituted authorities, and a

aid them in the due execution of their respective functions—the laws in the general seem to have been competent to their purposes, no very signal infraction of them has marked the present year.

Criminal offences have not been multiplied, on the contrary, it is believed they have been more rare in the present, than in former years: may we not hope, that, by a continual vigilance of legislation, the catalogue of offenders will be gradually diminished, and that description of people taught, that their best policy and truest interest is, in a strict observance of the laws, moral and municipal. This object, so important in a political, and so desirable in a benevolent point of view, cannot, I am persuaded be promoted by any mean, so effectual, as by the attention of the Legislature to the Judiciary establishment, and those laws which direct the mode of proceeding in criminal as well as civil cases; of this subject, gentlemen, let me solicit your particular consideration, it is one of primary importance, for I am persuaded it is essential to the well-being of any government, that its judiciary be enlightened, virtuous and independent; that its system of jurisprudence be not only well concerted, but stably in its texture, and of such durable aspect as to conciliate confidence—That the power of the judges be well defined, and their salaries competent. Let me not be misunderstood, I am equally opposed to the extremes of profusion and parsimony, I mean that liberal competence of salary which secures judges of the first talents, forms an ample equivalent for their services, heightens their responsibility, places them above the influence of a base, but wealthy litigant, and stimulates to vigilance and assiduity in the discharge of their duties—this, if I mistake not, would be dictated by good policy, required by justice, and approbated by reason.

Next to the judiciary in point of importance, and, perhaps, in point of complicity too, is our system of Revenue laws: the poverty of the treasury, and the reduced value of state paper during the three last years, would seem to indicate the necessity of legislative attention to that subject—while it is believed that the existing laws contemplate a revenue equal to the purposes of government, it is regretted that their provisions should be defeated with impunity, by the cunning and fraud of collectors and others, from and through whose hands the money should reach the treasury. I have no doubt but this subject will meet the consideration of its merits.

Gentlemen—believing as I do, that in a government like ours, it is essential, as well for the purpose of quelling faction, and enforcing the laws, as repelling invasions, to have a well organised militia—let me also solicit your attention to the laws on that subject.

The law authorising the executive to proclaim a reward for the apprehension of criminals in certain cases, was enacted before the penitentiary establishment, and limits his power to offenders in capital cases, most of the offences which were then capital, are now punished by confinement in the jail and penitentiary; of course, the executive has not the power of proclaiming a reward for the apprehension of a convict who shall have escaped from confinement.

Whether good policy dictates the vestiture of such power, is submitted to your consideration—it would seem that in proportion as punishments are softened, their certainty should be increased.

Under that part of the revenue law, which requires the proprietors of land under pain of forfeiture, to list them within a limited time for taxation, many forfeitures have accrued, and numerous applications, no doubt, will be made to the executive for remissions, some of them, perhaps, so circumstantial as to render his interposition indispensable, for cases can easily be conceived, & it is believed, many exist, in which the failure to list is ascribable not to the will or negligence of the proprietor, but to circumstances impervious in their nature, and not within his control; it is therefore submitted to the legislature, whether it would not be good policy to re-vest the lands so forfeited, upon condition that they be listed within a limited time, and all arrears of tax paid up, or upon such other conditions as you in your deliberations may think proper to annex.

The secretary of state of the United States has notified me, that the amendment proposed during the last session of Congress to the Constitution of the United States, respecting the constituted authorities, and a

BROWN, HART & Co.

With to hire for 12 months,  
15 or 20 NEGRO M.N.,  
To be employed at their Salt Petre Works in Madison County, for each of whom they will give \$3 dollars, and they will in addition to the above, give to each negro 20 dollars at the end of the year, provided he conducts himself with propriety.

8th November, 1804.

#### CHEAP GOODS.

WILL be exposed to publick sale on Saturday the 17th inst. at the dwelling house of Joseph Brandon, on the Lincolne road, near Col. Wilmett's, a variety of cloths, blankets, towels, cambrics, velvets, ticklets, twintowns, linen, brown bolland, shoes and stockings, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, queen's ware, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention—by wholesale, a credit will be given. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, where our attendance will be given by

E. BRANDON.

Nov. 1804.  
N.B. Two good breeding mares and three geldings for sale said day.

#### STRAYED,

FROM my farm, on the Late's creek road, five miles from Lexington, about the first of May last, 17 head of cattle, in one gang, with the following marks and descriptions, viz. the mark is a crop and under keel in the right ear, a swallow neck and under keel in the left ear—among them there is one large white Weather not fleeced, with a bell—all one black Ewe, with a white face—Any person giving information of them so that I get them, shall be rewarded for their trouble—N.B. This is to give notice that my stud Horse VOLUNTEER, will stand at my stable the ensuing season, to be let to mares.

Philip Webber.

November 12 1804. 3w

#### HORSE THIEVES!!!

STOLEN from Lexington, on Saturday, the 3d instant, a HORSE, about ten years old, fourteen hands three inches high a bright bay colour, with a blaze in his face, his near hind leg remarkable, being spotted, white and black from his hoof above his pastern joint, has the appearance of a wicked horse, carrying his tail a little one side, has some saddle iron on his back, a lump on the inside of one of his fore legs just below the knee, called a splint. Any person securing the horse and thief, shall have twenty dollars reward, for the horse alone ten dollars.

Eliza I. Winter.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1804. it

#### STOLEN,

OUT of my field, on the 8th inst. a RED ROAN MARE and a BLUE ROAN HORSE; the mare 8 years old last spring, branded on the near shoulder JC; the horse 3 years old last spring, no mark nor brand. Whoever shall bring me the horses and secure the thief, shall receive 20 dollars, or for the horses 10 dollars.

James Cooper.

Clarke county 4 miles from 2 Winchester, Nov. 11, 1804. 3w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Harrington, dec. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having demands against the said estate, are requested to bring forward their accounts properly authenticated, that provision may be made for their payment.

John Anderson, } Adm's.  
Benjamin Davis, } Nov. 7, 1804. 3w

#### TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on the twenty seventh day of November next, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under an act of assembly, entitled "An act to reduce into one the several acts, to ascertain the boundaries of, and for procuring lands;" at my own dwelling house, on Hutton creek, in Bourbon county, about two miles from the town of Paris, and from thence proceed to two sugar trees and two ash trees, the N. E. corner of my military survey of 1000 acres on Hutton, on which I now live, made June 1775, where sundry depositions will be taken to perpetuate testimony, to establish the lines and corners of the said military survey, & if the depositions cannot be taken in the first day, I will proceed from day to day, or adjourn to a certain day as the case may require, and do such other things as may be deemed lawful.

James Wright.

Oct. 27, 1804.  
Jessamine County, 3d.  
October Circuit court, 1804.

James Owens, complainant, against  
John Williams' heirs, Thomas Caldwell, David Noon, Nathaniel Bennis and Daniel Strunk, defendants.

#### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Daniel Strunk, having failed to enter his appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, & appearing to their satisfaction that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Daniel Strunk do appear here on the third day of our next April court, to answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Kentucky prints, according to law.

A copy, Teste,  
Saml. H. Woodson, C. J. C. C.

#### STATE OF OHIO,

October Term, 1804.  
Adams County Court of common pleas.  
James Allen, Complainant, vs.

Nathaniel Beesley, Robert Simpson, & John Tharman, Defendants.

#### IN CHANCERY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that one of the defendants, John Tharman, is not an inhabitant of this State; on motion of the complainant by his Attorney, it is ordered that the said defendant appear here on the first day of the next court, to be held on the fourth Tuesday of March next, and answer the complainant's petition, or else the said complainant will then be permitted to exhibit to the Court such testimony as he shall have, and the Court will thereupon decree as to them shall seem just, so far as relates to said Tharman.

A letter from Leghorn of the 21st of July, states that accounts had been received there of the Dey of Algiers having been beheaded.—The particulars of this event had not transpired—Genoa continued strictly blockaded.

A Copy, Attest,

Joseph Darlington, Ck. A.C.



"To bear aloft on Fancy's wing."

TO ROSA.

HAD I, my charmer, all the gold  
That earth's unfathom'd caverns hold,  
And ev'ry gem that ocean's wave  
In secret views, and loves to have—  
Jewels of gold and silver, more  
Than queen e'er wish'd, or sultan wore  
(Or fond Arabian fram'd in tales)—  
Of saphire waves and diamond vales;  
I vow by thus enchanting kifs—  
Nay, had I ten times more than this—  
All worlds of wealth, of ev'ry fort—  
You should be uer the richer for't!

"Trifles, light as air."

COMMUNICATED.

Irishmen, say the authors of Irish  
Bulls, may console themselves for their  
frequent blunders by reflecting on the  
practical bull of the great mathematician  
and philosopher Sir Isaac Newton, who,  
after he had made a large hole in his  
studly door, for his Cat to creep through,  
made a small one beside it for the  
Kitten.

THE SUBSCRIBER,  
HAS just received from Philadelphia  
and now opening for sale, in addition to  
his valuable stock on hand, the following

Goods—viz.

Superfine cloths	briek-hand'ks
Common & coarse do.	Cambrian & cotton
Velvets & fancy cords	shawls
Cashmere & swansdown	Silk
Constitution cords	Cotton &
Striped & point blan-	Worsted
kets.	silk & kid gloves
Rose blankets from 5	Umbrellas & parasols
to 10 4	straw scoops & trim-
Coatings & flannels	mings
Irish linens	Kid.
Coarse muslins	Morocco &
Plain and figured	stuff
cambric	Children's morocco
Colored cambric	do
Book & jacquonet	Queens
Dimities, calicoes &	China &
chinizes	Glaſs
Lutestring & senfhaw	Hard wares & cutlery
fils	Coffee
Damask silk shawls	Chocolate
from 4 to 6-4	Teas Spices &
silk cotton & cam-	Loaf sugar &c.
A variety of other articles too tedious to men-	tion.

He has also on hand a quantity of  
West-India Sugar of the best quality,  
and will keep a constant supply of the  
best wrought and cut nails, window  
glafs, bar iron, castings, &c. &c. &c. all of  
which he will sell either by wholesale or  
retail on the best terms for cash---No  
credit whatever on any terms. He ag-  
ain earnestly solicits those indebted to  
the late firm of Trotter & Scott, either  
by bond, note or book account, to come  
forward and discharge the same, as he  
is determined not to give longer indul-  
gence---Those who do not avail them-  
selves of this last notice, may expect  
compulsory measures will be taken for  
the purpose of collection in a very short  
time without discrimination.

GEO. TROTTER.  
Lexington, 23rd Oct. 1804.

Take notice of false men that wish to  
burn their neighbor, maliciously.  
WHEREAS suits of slander are instituted against us in the Montgomery circuit court, by  
Oborne King and Reiley his wife, late Bersey  
Camps. We do hereby certify, that we have  
been acquainted with mrs. King, late Bersey  
Camps for about eight years, and believe her  
to be a virtuous, chaste, upright woman—and  
have not, nor never had any good cause or rea-  
son to think or believe otherwise, that the  
grounds upon which we are sued, was from  
(we believe) a malicious report, which did not  
originate with us, and from such a character  
or characters, that do not deserve credit  
with people of character; neither did we ever  
believe it of our own knowledge, but perhaps  
we have, in a passion, mentioned said report  
merely to injure the feelings of said mrs.  
King's family, as there was some misinfor-  
mation between us and her family. Given  
under our hands this 26th day of June, 1804.

Richard C. Reid,  
William Reid.

Telle,  
M. Harrison,  
Innis Browne.

Montgomery circuit court Clerk's office,  
the 26th day of June, 1804.

The foregoing certificate from Richard  
Reid and William Reid, to Oborne King and  
wife, was acknowledged by the said Richard  
and William, and is admitted to record in my  
office.

M. Harrison, Clk.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on the 3d instant, Richard  
Afton and myself by mutual consent dissolved  
our partnership in the Carriage making busi-  
ness's in the town of Lexington, and at the  
same time, I agreed with said Afton to pay  
him twelve hundred dollars, for his interest  
in our carriage property—but I was induced to  
give him this sum by a promise he made me,  
that he would not carry on said business in the  
said town of Lexington—And whereas, I have  
since caused him my four sever obligations  
for the payment of the said sum, and am in-  
formed that he is about to transfer them for  
the purchase of property in said town, in or-  
der to let me carry on the said business. I  
do therefore, take this method of informing  
the public, that I shall not consider myself  
bound in equity, to pay the said bonds, if the  
said Afton fails, in violation of his representa-  
tions about the time of our agreement, carry-  
on the said Carriage making business, in the  
said town of Lexington.

John W. Stout.

Oct. 29, 1804.

28 NOW OPENING BY  
Charles Wilkins,

at the Brick House opposite the Court House,  
hastily occupied by Messrs. Parker and Gray,  
an Extensive Assortment of  
Dry Goods, Hard Ware, Queens  
Ware, Groceries, Crowley Steel, &  
Dorsey's best Iron;

Which will be sold cheap for Cash  
or HEMP.

Lexington, 24 May, 1804.

\* \* Four or five Journeymen  
Rope-Makers wanted. None need  
apply but good workmen.

BLUE, RED AND GREEN DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to inform the public, that he con-  
tinues to carry on the

WHEEL-WRIGHT BUSINESS,

and

BLUE DTYING,

On High street, at the sign of the Spinning  
Wheel; and will dye cotton, linen and wool  
with a warm dye, which he will warrant to  
stand equal to any blue in America. The  
deepest blue for 4/- per lb. My token is I.C.  
stamped on tin. Any person willing to prove  
either of the colours will please to wash them,  
which will convince them it is a warm dye and  
will stand.

JOHN COLDWELL.  
Lexington, 10th May, 1804.



24 WILSON'S TAVERNS,

(LATELY POSTLETHWAIT'S.)

I HAVE rented the House and Ta-  
vern, latly occupied by me, in this  
town, to Joshua Wilson, formerly of  
Bardstown. I beg leave to return my  
sincere thanks to my numerous customers,  
for their preference in my favor whilst in  
that house, and am happy and confident  
in assuring those who continue their fa-  
vors to Mr. Wilson, that they will find  
every accommodation that the house and  
situation is capable of affording—which,  
I hope I do not presume in saying, will  
be equal to any in the Western Coun-  
try.

J. POSTLETHWAIT.  
Lexington, (K.) June 4, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal  
property at valuation, the following

45 Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on  
the north side of the Kentucky river, and  
lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo.  
May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1-4 acre half of 433 1-2 entered  
by John May, around the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May  
1780, by George May, near Lydia's  
Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of  
Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered  
June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of  
John May's entry of 1000, including  
the confluence of the South fork with  
Main Licking, which lies within the  
forks, and including a part of the town  
of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Mer-  
edith's 1000, in the forks of Licking,  
adjoining the last entry, and including  
the remainder of Falmouth—Patented  
10th July, 1786.

1533 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Mer-  
edith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres,  
on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th  
November, 1786.

256 2-3 acres part of Samuel Mer-  
edith's & George Clymer's 400, north  
side of Licking, and joining John May's  
1000 acres entered for Ben. Hollis  
day, on Battle creek, adjoining John  
Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May,  
north side of the Rolling fork of Salt  
river, joining George Underwood,  
and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of  
land are deduced, by private contracts,  
from the persons for whom they were  
located.

GEO. M. BIBB.  
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1804.

ff.

State to Kentucky--Lincoln Circuit S.A.

At the September term of the Circuit  
court aforesaid, in 1804:

William Worley Coplaintain,

Against

Joseph Ballinger, & Alexander S.

Outlaw, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Alexander S. Outlaw, not  
having entered his appearance herein accord-  
ing to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction  
of the Court, that he is an inhabitant of the  
state of Tennessee, On the motion of the  
Complainant, it is ordered that the said Alex-  
ander do appear here on the 3d day of the  
next term of this Court, and answer the com-  
plainant's bill; And it is ordered that a copy of  
this order be inserted in one of the  
Gazettes of this state, for eight  
weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,

SAM'L. M. TAYLOR, C.C.C.

5\*

TAKEN up by Daniel Owsley,

ONE SORREL FILLER,

two years old, with a blaze face, thir-

teen hand high, two white feet, no brand

perceivable: Appraised to 50 dollars.

Posted before me,

William Owsley, J.P.

\* For Lincoln County.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Alexander S. Outlaw, not

having entered his appearance herein accord-

ing to law, and it appearing to the satisfaction

of the Court, that he is an inhabitant of the

state of Tennessee, On the motion of the

Complainant, it is ordered that the said Alex-

ander do appear here on the 3d day of the

next term of this Court, and answer the com-

plainant's bill; And it is ordered that a copy of

this order be inserted in one of the

Gazettes of this state, for eight

weeks successively.

A Copy. Attest,

Thomas Montgomery C. L. C. C.

AUGUST 6th, 1804.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one

black MARE, ten years old, 13 hands

and an half high, right hind foot white,

bar in her forehead, branded on the near

shoulder M, and on the near buttock M

ff.

Richard Kenney.

October 4th, 1804.

ff.

John McCrory.

ff.

9w

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

HAS removed to his farm, seven  
miles east of Lexington, near the  
Rev. Andrew Dickey's, where he will  
continue to practice Medicine, in all its  
different branches. All those indebted  
to him are requested to come forward  
and settle their respective accounts.

April 9, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A Merchant-Mill, Saw-Mill  
and Distillery.

SITUATE on the waters of Sil-  
ver creek, in Madison county, about  
six miles from the court-house, and  
ten miles from the Kentucky river,  
to which is annexed 140 acres of

LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any

in the state, and the Mills and Dil-

lery in prime order. For terms ap-

plied to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER,

Madison county } Oct. 1st, 1803. } ff

MEDITERRANEAN PASSPORTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it has